19: Kharuzin --50-51 E-4 (no date) 1898 Yakut
116, 593, 597, 614, 672, 858

The position of sons in the parental home is considerably more independent than that of the daughters. Nevertheless, in personal relations the patriarchal parental authority finds a many-sided application. In addition to the right of giving sons out for adoption, a right which is limited with respect to the sons by the condition that the adoption take place within the confines of the clan, the parents can put their sons out to hire or to apprenticeship. Parents further have the right to use the earnings of their children; their labor goes to the profit of the family; they are obliged to support their parents, and in the event of non-fulfillment of this obligation, the parents can make complaint before the elders of the clan, who, in accordance with the earnings of the son, or his competence order him to support his father. But all these rules have significance only as long as [51] the son has not left the household or married. In general, if the parents feed, clothe their children, "seek their good," and the children feed and support their parents in their old age, bury them decently after death, hold a wake on the 40th day [RCH: on the 40th day the soul of the deceased departs from the earth] and finally place a stone monument over the grave, they are considered to have mutually fulfilled their obligations.

49: Findeisen-- 11 E-1 (no date) 1930 Yakut
116, 561, 858, 882

As there is plenty of first-hand material on the Yakuts, I should like to say a few words on the Yakut children, a subject which is usually overlooked. The following is a brief sketch of a typical Yakut child's career, without insisting on details. We may distinguish six different steps in the life of a Yakut child. The first is the beginning of the infant period where the child is still quite helpless and dependent on others; a second grade begins with the third month, where the infant starts sitting and also understands some words; the third grade begins at an age of six months in which the infants begin to crawl around. This period is ended with the third year of life; then their independence grows steadily. At the age of ten the children are considered as half adults and share the life of the grown-up. The sixth stage is puberty, an age during which they are not treated too well by their parents. Girls then have to take up the not always enviable role of women, however reluctant they may be at that.